

***United States Court of Appeals
for the Second Circuit***



**BRIEF FOR
APPELLANT**

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
SECOND CIRCUIT

ROBERT HUDSON,

APPELLANT

: CASE # 77-7081

- AGAINST -

: APPELLANT'S BRIEF

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NEW YORK STATE,
LOUIS LEFKOWITZ,

APPELLEE

: CONSISTING OF 62 PAGES
: PETITION AND APPENDIX

I swear that the following documents to be true, that they consist of motions that were filed to the lower courts of the United States Courts for the Southern District. I, Robert Hudson re-introduce these documents as part of the appeal so that the case may be returned to the lower courts so a jury may make a proper decision.

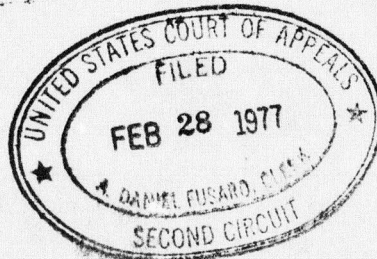
Robert Hudson
Citizen

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 25 day of Feb 1977

Rosemary T. Stell

ROSEMARY T. STELL
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of New York
No. 03-3833128
Qualified in Bronx County
Commission Expires March 30, 1977



COPY OF THE WITHIN PAPER
RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LAW

FEB 28 1977

NEW YORK CITY OFFICE
Louis Lefkowitz
ATTORNEY GENERAL

PRO SE OFFICE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
U. S. COURTHOUSE

FOLEY SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

RAYMOND F. BURGHARDT
CLERK

Date: 2-15-77

Re Pro Se: 76 Civ. 2713 MEF

Robert Hudson
3124 Webster Avenue
Bronx, N.Y. 10467

Enclosed please find a copy of your Notice of Appeal, which has been filed in this court.

As you are at present without counsel, the Orders and Appeals Clerk will arrange for the preparation, certification, and transmission of your record on appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. When this has been done, you will be notified, therefore please do not telephone or write to inquire. We appreciate your cooperation in this matter as we do not have the staff to answer inquiries.

Yours truly

M. Watts
Mrs. M. Watts
Deputy Pro Se Clerk

(Copies to the same persons listed for receipt of copies on the Notice of Appeal, next page.)

-----:
ROBERT HUDSON,

PLAINTIFF

- AGAINST -

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK, LOUIS LERKOWITZ,
DEFENDANT
-----:

: CASE #76 civ 2713

: PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT'S
BRIEF

In that the prosecution of criminal element within the ranks of the officers of the courts is of the highest priority to the Judiciary, I request that this case be thoroughly processed as quickly as possible.

On page one of Judge Frankel's memorandum order of dismissal, it stated that attorneys and judges violated Plaintiff's 5,6,7,9, and 14th amendments of the Constitution of the United States. The Plaintiff is in disagreement that this was ever stated.

Plaintiff stated that it was the Defendant's criminal neglect that allowed the officers of the courts of New York State to violate Plaintiff's 6,7,9, and 14th amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Judge Frankel further went on to state the Plaintiff sues the Attorney General of New York State for failure to prosecute persons alledged to have misbehaved accounts but the plaintiff and 231 citizens who signed the petition in the original complaint, filed on June 21, 1976 alledged officers of the courts of New York State of the felonious crime of extortion. Judge Frankel stated an opinion of plaintiff's theory that could not reflect from the motions and filings introduced by the plaintiff a theory congruent of the Plaintiff's position.

Judge Frankel states, plaintiff cites no statute as a jurisdictional basis for the action. Plaintiff cited the 6,7,9 and 14th amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which were legislated by Congress as the statute of the action.

The Plaintiff in his complaint and supporting documents of June 21, 1976, in his Summerization of Complaint of October 22, 1976 and in his Opposition to Pre-Trial Disposition and supporting documents of December 8, 1976 shows the circumstances of Plaintiff's claim in case #76 civ 2713 of the United States Courts to be prosecutorially different than Judge Frankel's stated circumstances by which plaintiff claims relief on pages 2,3, and 4 of the courts order of dismissal.

Judge Frankel on page four of the courts order of dismissal supports the Defendant's position by citing inmates of Attica Correctional Facility vs. Rockefeller for the Defendant.

The inmates of Attica are convicted felons who will spend more than a year in prison for their crimes, thus they are deprived of their right of citizenship. The Plaintiff has moved in this action as a Public Defender. People vs. Bulge and New York Executive Law cannot override our American Theory and Philosophy of government.

In the motion by the Defendant of December 3, 1976 filed on December 6, 1976, the Defendant did support and vindicate the officers of the courts of New York involved in this matter from any wrong doing when it was clearly apparant from the officers of the court own words in letters and court transcripts, plaintiff filed in case #76 civ 2713 of the United States Court that felonious crimes were committed.

The Plaintiff's Summarization of Complaint of October 22, 1976 states, the complaint in it's chronological order. The Plaintiff's original complaint, petition and supporting exhibits of June 21, 1976 and the Plaintiff's Opposition to Pre-Trial Disposition and supporting exhibits of December 8, 1976 contain the evidence and statements of fact introduced by parties concerned establishing an immediate threat to plaintiff's lawful rights as a citizen.

The Plaintiff's Theory is that he, as a citizen and the State are one and the same and by the Defendant's criminal neglect what is right and socially normal is not precedent in the courts of New York State and each individual officer of the courts of New York State is thus able to exercise the power of the Sovereign for an individual design outside of the law with impunity and that under the 9th amendment to the Constitution of the United States the Plaintiff has the right to reason, right from wrong and with that which is right and socially normal for the State and with reasonable cause have a Grand Jury rightously determine whether a criminal offense was committed without partiality.

I present another supporting exhibit from Congresswoman Bella Abzug directing the plaintiff to the Attorney General's office.

The Defendant stated that opposing views on the matter would be heard in Judge Frankel's court on January 3, 1977. Plaintiff called Judge Frankel's associate, Ms. Jean Thelwell on December 31, 1976. Ms. Thelwell stated that opposing views would not be heard, for Judge Frankel only takes motions through the file docket in writing.

Judge Frankel stated in the order of dismissal, plaintiff's

papers were voluminous. Plaintiff makes a request to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States that if any of the Plaintiff's filings are not clear please speak to me.

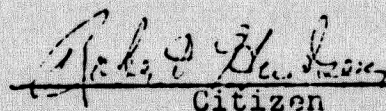
The Plaintiff submits filings of Case #76 civ 2713 of the District Courts for support to plaintiff's case in the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

In regard to Judge Frankel's memorandum of October 12, 1976, Plaintiff moved in a motion on November 8, 1976 for disqualification of Judge Frankel on the grounds Judge Frankel showed partiality toward the Defendant, the Attorney General of New York State.

On November 26, 1976, Judge Frankel requested presentations from both parties in the action to understand the case.

On December 1, 1976, Plaintiff, Robert Hudson was placed in jail for no reason, on the trumped up charge of robbery in the first degree for twenty-eight days, case #X 621387 NYCCC mentioned in Plaintiff's Summerization of Complaint and Opposition to Summary Disposition. While Plaintiff Robert Hudson was in jail, Judge Frankel's associate, Ms. Jean Thelwell stated in a telephone conversation with the plaintiff, not to file the Summary Disposition. While plaintiff was in jail, plaintiff's wife filed Opposition to Pre-Trial Disposition Supplemental and Opposition to Pre-Trial Disposition Supplemental, Part II that showed the Plaintiff's exasperation. Plaintiff requests the dismissal of Pre-Trial Judgement and the reiteration of the trial by jury plaintiff demanded.

CC: Robert S. Hammer
Assistant Attorney General
2 World Trade Center
New York, New York


Citizen

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ROBERT HUDSON,

Plaintiff

Case #76 civ 2713

-against-

Summary of Complaint

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK LOUIS J. LERIO, JR.,
Defendant

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 13 day of OCT 1976

Julius E. Steel

Notary Public
No. 03
Qualified in New York
Commission Expires March 31, 1978

I went to see Judge Frankel on September 30, 1976 and I was told by the man in Judge Frankel's office that I could not speak to Judge Frankel ex parte. This man also stated Judge Frankel did not know what I pursued in the complaint filed in the United States Courts for the Southern District case #76 civ 2713.

This summary clarification of case #76 civ 2713 for the United States Courts for the Southern District is in regard to two trial cases involving three trials by jury and a grand jury investigation and all judicial action involved in this enterprise. In two trial cases and a grand jury investigation, criminal acts were perpetrated against myself. Thereafter, all accessible judicial officers that I could contact who were involved in the pursuit of criminal actions as attorneys for the districts, wherein they preside whether it was within the authority of the courts of the State of New York or the United States Courts, these attorneys would not prosecute criminal matters as required by law so that charges applicable to the offense committed by officers of the courts and officers of the law of the State of New York could be impartially weighed by a Grand Jury. After a decision stating that I, Robert Hudson would receive court costs case #679-74 in the County of Putnam, New York, the court clerk stated I could not collect court costs of \$940.00 and refused me to file

a judgement roll and property execution to obtain this moneys I spent
Richard Lantieri was the clerk that accepted the original copies to be filed

to process the court case.

After a decision by Judge Caruso in the Supreme Court in the the County of Putnam of New York State case #679-74 evidence pertaining to this judicial action along with a charge was sent to the local District Attorney in Putnam County, New York who stated in a letter to me, "There is no basis for any criminal action." The same evidence was given to the Attorney General of the State of New York who replied in a letter the Attorney General of the State of New York would have no jurisdiction in regard to this matter. I corresponded in letters to the following State Agencies so that I could place criminal charges against the criminals in this matter. I wrote to the office of Court Administration, The Appellate Division Second Judicial Department of the State of New York, the Joint Bar Association and Grievance Committee Ninth Judicial Department, The State of New York Executive Department on Human Rights, The Temporary State Commission on Judicial Conduct of the State of New York, The New York State Bar Association. All of these State agencies stated in letters they could not or would not help me in prosecuting this criminal matter. Between August, 1974 and May of 1976, 11,300 copies of five different letters were circulated in Putnam County, New York. These letters accused Judge Frank. C. Bowers, Attorney Ferdinand Mancuso and Attorney William B. Braatz of being extortionists. I drew up a petition and 231 citizens over 21 years of age reviewed the evidence and heard my testimony and signed the petition which stated these citizens believed the evidence and testimony amounted to a criminal charge of extortion, being the illegal use of force or fear under cover of official right. I bought a 3/4 ton truck and built a sign 8' by 8' on two sides of the truck. The sign stated Judge Frank C. Bowers, Attorney Ferdinand Mancuso and Attorney William B. Braatz extorted my money and at the bottom of the sign area I signed my name. I

drove the truck in Putnam County and circulated 11,300 copies of letters that I gave my address on and signed my name to of criminal allegations against these men but Judge Bowers, Attorney Mancuso, and Attorney Braatz would not come forward in any way to repudiate the criminal charge of extortion even though they were sworn to be men of honor by the New York State Bar Association.

I then went to the Grand Jury in Putnam County, New York in May of 1976 to introduce the evidence I possessed and to give testimony. At this time, the Assistant District Attorney of Putnam County, New York Richard Garcia who was implicated in the extortion charge surrounded myself, Robert Hudson with Deputy Sheriffs and stated if I attempted to see the Grand Jury I would be arrested. While I was surrounded with Deputy Sheriffs a Grand Juror, Mr. Roy Kristianson came through the Deputy Sheriffs and took my evidence back into the Grand Jury chambers. A new Assistant District Attorney of Putnam County, Peter Tapolacci sent me a letter stating "Your appearance before the Grand Jury of Putnam County as requested by you has been scheduled for May 20." Though the Grand Jury requested me to testify as I was the plaintiff the District Attorney of Putnam County, N.Y. Peter Tapolacci cross examined myself, Robert Hudson as I were the defendant in this matter. Though there should have been a change of venue from Putnam County, New York, the prosecution District Attorney Peter Tapolacci would not review this matter before it was introduced to the Grand Jury. The District Attorney's friend, Attorney Ferdinand Mancuso testified for two hours and Judge Frank G. Bowers also testified for two hours. After these men testified, I requested of the Grand Jury to let myself, Robert Hudson make a summary of the evidence that I had previously introduced on the grounds the prosecution District Attorney

Peter Tapolacci was not working on behalf of the people of the State of New York but rather on behalf of his fellow attorneys. The Grand Jury did not allow myself, Robert Hudson to make a summary. The summary that I attempted to introduce to the Grand Jury was part of the complaint to the United States Courts for the Southern District case #76 civ 2713. The summary that I wished to present to the Grand Jury is as follows:

In a letter dated August 14, 1974 from Attorney Frank C. Bowers to Robert Hudson, Attorney Frank C. Bowers as head of the Putnam County Bar Association stated on the basis of the papers in our hands we feel that there is an indication of default on Robert Hudson's part under the terms of the contract. Attorney Brantz introduced no papers in the trial of July 15, 1973, case #679-74, Robert and Jennifer Hudson vs. Brantz and Alexandre and therefore, Attorney Bowers had no papers in his hands that would have allowed Attorney Bowers as head of a group of officers of the courts of the State of New York to make such a statement. The case came to court in front of Judge Frank C. Bowers, the same attorney who **made** a determination as head of the Putnam County Bar Association. Judge Frank C. Bowers made a judgement that Robert Hudson's records were not in order and put the case off to another time of the year. When the case came to be tried in Putnam County Court on July 15, 1975, Judge Frank C. Bowers disqualified himself from the case on the **grounds** Attorney Brantz was his friend and associate. In the **same letter** of **August 14** from Attorney Bowers to Mr. Hudson, **Attorney Bowers** stated there was no violation of ethics on the part of Attorney Mancuso and Attorney Brantz. Frank C. Bowers disqualified himself from the case on July 15 because Attorney Brantz was his friend and

associate. Then Frank Bowers as both Attorney and Judge used his power as an officer of the courts to make determinations on behalf of his friend and associate and not on behalf of the law and justice. In this way as head of the Bar Association and Judge in the courts of the State of New York did Frank C. Bowers conspire with William B. Braatz, Atty. to extort through coercive means moneys which belonged to Robert Hudson.

The Sheriff of Putnam County served a summons on Jean Alexandre who was the client and co-defendant of Attorney Braatz in the contract to buy a house on Peekskill Hollow Road. Alexandre never came to court and Justice Caruso the Supreme Court Judge in the matter stated in his decision, File #679-74 that Jean Alexandre defaulted in appearance. Alexandre had no contention to Robert Hudson's money. Attorney William Braatz representing Jean Alexandre in a contract to sell Alexandre's house acted as an officer of the courts of the State of New York as a third party to hold Robert Hudson's money in the amount of \$3,200.00 in escrow. Attorney William Braatz stated on the witness stand in the trial of July 15, 1975, Robert and Jennifer Hudson vs. Braatz and Alexandre, file #679-74, that he had removed Mr. Hudson's money from escrow and divided the moneys between himself, Mr. Braatz and the owner of the house, Jean Alexandre. Using his power as an officer of the courts, he illegally removed the moneys from escrow and spent it. In a letter by Robert Hudson, dated December 6, 1973 and sent to Mr. Marchetta of the Putnam County Bar Association, it was stated that Attorney Braatz had prior to December 6, 1973 notified Robert Hudson that his moneys was removed from the escrow account and spent. Another statement

concerning the escrow moneys being removed from the escrow account was stated in a letter dated December 18 from my attorney, Mr. Mancuso to Attorney Braatz. Attorney William Braatz stated on the witness stand in the trial of July 15, 1975 that he had removed Mr. Hudson's money from escrow and divided the moneys between himself, Mr. Braatz and the owner of the house, Jean Alexandre. The date when Mr. Braatz stated he took the moneys from the escrow account was later than December 6 when Robert Hudson documented in a letter to the Putnam County Bar Association the account of this criminal action. Attorney William Braatz stated in a letter of December 7, 1973 to Robert Hudson, "I have been advised you are no longer represented by Ferdinand Mancuso of Brewster". In reply to a question by Robert Hudson, on the witness stand in the trial of July 15, 1975, Attorney Braatz stated Robert Hudson told him this statement. This answer by Mr. Braatz was circular logic.

Mr. Mancuso, in a letter dated December 18, 1973 addressed to Mr. Braatz stated unequivocally the moneys in escrow belonged to Robert Hudson and threatened legal action against Mr. Braatz if the moneys was not returned immediately. On January 29, 1974, Mr. Mancuso directed his client, Robert Hudson to allow Mr. Braatz to keep \$1,700.00 of his own money or to get another attorney. In this same letter dated January 29, 1974, Attorney Mancuso answered as an officer of the courts by the **State of New York**, instructed his client, Robert Hudson, "I feel I cannot proceed further unless you go along with my instructions to settle this matter as quickly as possible." After November 25, 1973 the date on which the thirty day stipulation in the contract was up there could be no new events that could effect

a change as to who the \$3,200.00 belonged. Therefore, nothing that transpired between December 18, 1973 and January 29, 1974 could have legally changed Attorney Mancuso's position from all the moneys rightfully belonging to Robert Hudson, to an opposing position which would require Mr. Mancuso's client, Robert Hudson to give up more than half of his escrow money. Mr. Mancuso knew all the moneys belonged to his client and as an officer of the courts of the State of New York, directed his client, Robert Hudson to give up \$1,700.00 of the moneys that Mr. Mancuso knew was rightfully Robert Hudson's.

District Attorney Howard A. Thompson of Putnam County, New York retired from the District Attorney's office before I testified in the Grand Jury. Attorney Richard Garcia and Attorney Peter Tapolacci were dismissed from the District Attorney's office after I testified.

Within the chain of command in the judiciary of the State of New York pursuing the prosecution of criminal element, I went to the local District Attorney in Putnam County, New York wherein the criminal acts had occurred. The Local District Attorney was given the same evidence I introduced to the Grand Jury and the 231 citizens who signed the petition. The head of the District Attorney's office in Putnam County, New York, Attorney Howard A. Thompson stated to myself, Robert Hudson in a letter "there is no basis for any criminal action." I then sent the same evidence to the Attorney General of the State of New York who was the last in line of the chain of command in pursuit of criminal element as the prosecution in the State of New York. The Attorney General's assistant at 2 World Trade Center and the Assistant Attorney General of the Organized Crime Task Force in White Plains, New York, both of these agents of the Attorney General of the State of New York stated in letters, "they had no jurisdiction over this matter." On January 6, 1976, I sent a seventeen page dossier to the United States Attorney General, E.H. Levy at 10th and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. and I

have not received a reply. I believed the United States Attorney General to be the next in line within the judiciary to prosecute this criminal matter. After I presented evidence and was forced to charge the Putnam County Grand Jury, with the District Attorney Peter Tavelacci working against me, I went to the United States District Court Southern District of New York and spoke with an Assistant District Attorney for the United States Courts for the Southern District Mr. Lisa Constance Cushman who directed me to file this matter with the civil courts of the United States though I, Robert Hudson clearly stated to District Attorney Cushman that the matter was criminal. I made over twenty trips to the New York State Attorney General's office in Manhattan. On my next to last trip to the Attorney General in New York, the attorney on duty referred me to the Governor's office on 54th Street and Madison Ave. in New York. The Governor's assistant stated that this case was a matter for the New York State Attorney General's Office. I went back and spoke with the Executive Assistant to the Attorney General of New York State, Les Miller who said he would do nothing about this matter. By the Constitution of the United States, the New York State courts are an Article 1 court and the United States courts are an Article three court. But they are both **governmental** units that make the judiciary. As I have exhausted all avenues within the chain of command of officers of the **courts involved in the conduction of our laws to the people through the prosecution of criminal acts**, I have previously requested judicial **power under Article Three Section One** for there is no other avenue open to myself.

In regard to case #1448-74 of the **County of the Bronx**, New York, Police entered a friends and **fellow citizens apartment**. After

speaking with the officers of the law of New York City who
 stated they had no writ or search warrant and who were
 involved in searching the premises with flash lights, I deduced
 there was no legal reasoning for the presence of these officers of
 the law in my friend and fellow citizens home. I requested they leave
 the premises and they would not. An argument started and I,
 Robert Hudson was arrested by the police officers of New York City,
 New York. I, Robert Hudson was charged with five criminal charges.
 While under arrest and in custody, the police officers placed me on
 my knees with my hands handcuffed and the arresting police officer
 punched myself, Robert Hudson in the face until my nose was a
 broken pulp which took an operation to fix. I went to the local
 District Attorney of Bronx County Mario Marola and to the Attorney
 General's office of the State of New York. Both judiciary agencies
 pursuing criminal prosecution stated they could do nothing until
 the charges the police officer placed against me were dismissed.
 A trial by jury in Bronx County Court Case #1448-74 commenced.
 Of the five charges that the District Attorney of Bronx County placed
 against myself, Robert Hudson all were **dismissed** except for one
 charge and the jury was deadlocked on this charge of resisting arrest.
 I again went to the Attorney General's office to place criminal charges
 against the arresting officer and the **Assistant** to the Attorney
 General of New York on duty said he would **not evaluate** any complaint
 against this police officer. **I had a trial by jury** on the last
 remaining charge of resisting arrest. **Judge Tonetti was the same**
 Judge in the first trial as was in the second trial in Bronx County
 Court of New York case #1448-74. To **convict myself**, Robert Hudson
 of the last remaining charge of resisting arrest, Judge Tonetti
 violated the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States

which is enumerated into the due process clause of the 14th Amendment and is in the complaint #76 civ 2713 of the United States Courts for the Southern District Robert Hudson vs. the Attorney General of New York State. By placing a criminal charge against myself, Robert Hudson that Judge Tonetti knew was previously dismissed in the first trial in his court to substantiate the last remaining charge of resisting arrest, thus putting myself twice in jeopardy for the same offense.

While in uniform, a brother police officer to the arresting police officer in case #1448-74 in Bronx County requested my landlord to evict me from my apartment. This police officer, Matthew Keenan of the 52nd precinct and my landlord, Ara Lochmajian were subpoenaed to testify in case #1448-74 in Bronx County, New York, but were not allowed to be placed on the witness stand because the judge believed this incident had no bearing on case #1448-74 of Bronx County, New York.

In the first trial by jury concerning case #1448-74, Police Officer Schnabel took the witness stand and at that exact moment I was given the minutes to the **Grand Jury testimony of Police Officer Schnabel**. I requested time, to my Attorney Mr. Blitz to go over Officer Schnabel's Grand Jury testimony. Mr. Blitz said it was not allowed and so I examined Officer Schnabel's Grand Jury testimony and did not hear what he had to say on the witness stand. **Before** the case started it was entered into the court records that my attorney would counsel me and submit **objections** as to **court procedures** and that I would examine and cross-examine all the witnesses. **As for** the examination of the prosecutions main witness, I **had no time** to prepare the proper cross examination and this was a **main reason** for the deadlocked decision on the charge of resisting arrest. **However**, in the first trial by jury concerning case #1448-74 the charges of disorderly

conduct and resisting arrest were placed against myself by the District Attorney of Bronx County. Subsequently, the jury dismissed the charge of disorderly conduct and were deadlocked on the charge of resisting arrest.

In the second trial by jury in case #1448-74, I was twice put in jeopardy for the same offense. For the disorderly conduct charge which was previously dismissed was again placed against myself to substantiate the charge of resisting arrest. This action was in direct violation of the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of New York State which states "No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense."

In the first trial by jury, Police Officer Schnabel testified he was searching the apartment with Officer Mc Elroy. Officer Mc Elroy stated he never entered the apartment. There was no testimony introduced that would have substantiated entrance by Officer Schnabel into the apartment. There was no testimony introduced to state any criminal action was occurring other than the second degree assault, disorderly conduct, creating a public nuisance and public intoxication that Officer Schnabel had alleged I was doing at the scene. Yet Police Officer Mc Elroy could not corroborate any of these charges even though he stated he was within speaking distance of Officer Schnabel on the open street within visual range.

Robert Hudson testified, the occupant of the apartment, Andrew Quiquey testified and witness Theodore Shannon testified there was a smell of alcohol on Officer Schnabel's breath and also Officer Schnabel's irregular actions.

The contradictory testimony given by Officer Mc Elroy and Officer Schnabel, the lack of corroborating testimony by Officer Schnabel as to Officer Mc Elroy, his partner and the testimony

given by Robert Hudson, Andrew Quigley and Theodore Shannon as to a drunken effect of Officer Schnabel clearly indicate that this case should not have entered into a court of law against myself, Robert Hudson but rather against one or both of the Police Officers, Schnabel and Mc Elroy.

In the first trial by jury case #1448-74, Officer Mc Elroy stated he saw myself, Robert Hudson running from the scene. Judge Tonetti stated a predetermination before the second trial and immediately after the first trial that the charge of resisting arrest stemmed from me, Robert Hudson running from the scene. Judge Tonetti, directing the prosecution on this charge against me, Robert Hudson and ignored to direct the District Attorney to prosecute one of the two police officers for a clear count of perjury.

In the second trial by jury in case #1448-74 the court stenographer moved from his **permanent** position in the courtroom to a position where he could hear what the District Attorney had to say. When the District Attorney gave his opening statement, I, Robert Hudson did **not hear what the District Attorney was saying** in that court of law and there was no mention by myself in the cross examination of the witnesses of the disorderly conduct charge in the second trial which would **substantiate** the fact that I did not hear the District Attorney's opening statement in the second trial by jury. Prior to the second trial, I stated to my attorney and to the court that my attorney would submit objections as to court procedures and counsel me.

While the jury deliberated the **charge of resisting** arrest in the second trial by jury, Judge Tonetti signed a paper on the bench and after signing it Judge Tonetti stated that my previous attorney Mr. Blitz has just received \$500.00 **for his services** after Judge Tonetti

knew that I had appeared in court on over thirty different occasions and that also I was the main instrument in not only defending myself but in bringing out misconduct by officers of the law and officers of the court. I recorded this statement by Judge Tonetti about my attorney, Mr. Blitz's financial gain shortly thereafter at the time of sentencing.

As to a Notice of Motion that was made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York Appellate Division First Department on August 16, 1976 and was thereby denied by the Appellate Division First Judicial Department of New York. The motion went as follows:

Attorney Roger B. Adler was at no time given the authority to manipulate my power of attorney in case #1448-74. Even after I told Attorney Roger Adler and the Appellate Division that Attorney Roger Adler's motion to dismiss was contrary to law and against my consent. The Appellate Division, First Department of the Supreme Court entertained Roger Adler's irrelevant motion to dismiss which Roger Adler will undoubtedly be paid for at the citizenry's expense. In as much as Attorney Roger Adler has been of no help in acting as my counsel and further has attempted to manipulate my power of attorney against me. I dismiss him from case #1448-74. **Subsequently, Roger B. Adler made** a notice of motion to dismiss himself from the case. This notice of motion was accepted by the Appellate Division First Judicial Department. **A new attorney** was assigned to case #1448-74, **Attorney Robert M. Moll.** On October 12, 1976 a new Notice of Motion was made and went as follows:

On September 24, 1976, I went to the Appellate Division, First Department to pick up my minutes to trial #1448-74. The Court Clerk

Mr. Mc Guire told me he had previously turned them over to my newly assigned counsel, Mr. Moll. I spoke with Attorney Moll and he told me, Robert Hudson, he would not give me the minutes to the trial proceedings, which was a violation of Article 1, Section 6 Note 320 of the State of New York Confessions and other implicative statements. Mr. Moll stated he would not accept the position as counsel and further stated he was either going to represent my power of attorney or he would not handle the case. Mr. Moll also stated Judge Tonetti was a close friend of his. The appeal I wish to make involves criminal allegations of court corruption against Attorney Moll's friend, Judge Tonetti, in the dismissal of the last remaining charge resisting arrest. By the Lawyers Code of Professional Responsibility of the New York State Bar Association Section DR5-105A Attorney Moll could not possibly in an equal application of the law handle my case.

After being **severely** beaten and falsely accused, I pursued case #1448-74 pro-se as the **defendant** in **Bronx County, New York**. After the decision by a jury in my favor and other implications, I, Robert Hudson filed two civil complaints #14271-1975 and #8450-197 one index number complaint against the State of New York and one index number complaint against the City of New York at a cost of \$25.00 each. After receiving the **index numbers**, I went to the clerk in **Bronx County, New York** to **file formal complaints** so that I could issue the **summonses and complaints to the city and the State of New York**, respectively. The clerk would not **accept the complaints**. I went to the Attorney General's office at the **World Trade Center** and told the attorney on duty what had transpired in the clerk's office in Bronx County. I also told the attorney that **I had previously set precedence**

by filing an entire case in Putnam County, New York case #679-74 and that the jury made a decision in my favor. The attorney on duty told me to get an attorney and to leave his office.

On September 27, 1976, I sent a notice of motion to the Appellate Division First Department of New York that is attached to the last part of this summarization of complaint. This notice of motion was in regard to a minor charge of resisting arrest that I have been working on for hundreds of hours on to have dismissed. On the day after I filed this notice of motion, September 28, 1976 I, Robert Hudson was then arraigned on the charge of robbery in the first degree. At the time of the arraignment the judge was able to see the complaint sheet. I said nothing and was released at this time of arraignment in my own recognizance without bail. The plaintiff in the robbery in the first degree charge was Terrance Mulqueen. This arrest for robbery in the first degree was made in the same precinct where I was falsely arrested and viciously beaten by the arresting police officer William Schnable case #1443-74 in Bronx County, New York. The arresting police officer William Schnable stated in the Grand Jury proceedings in case #1443-74 that he knew Terrance Mulqueen from previous incidents in the precinct. As to this charge of robbery in the first degree that has been placed against myself, Robert Hudson by the District Attorney in Bronx County, New York there is no evidence or testimony or extrapolation of fact that could have substantiated any charge.

I did not request a writ of mandamus be issued by Judge Frankel's

court because if the officers of the courts would not pursue the prosecution of criminal element within their own ranks as they are required by law and sworn by their honor to do, a writ of Mandamus would then to these men have little meaning. So on September 21, 1976, I sent to Judge Frankel of the United States Courts for the Southern District of New York a request for judicial power. I requested judicial power under Article Three Section One because I believe it to be the only alternative open to myself, Robert Hudson to pursue this judicial criminal action. I believed the decisions by the courts and the definate provable facts in case #76 civ 2713 for the United States Courts for the Southern District of New York are precedence for judicial power in this matter.

I've corresponded and spoken to every judicial authority pursuing criminal prosecution that I could contact so that I as a citizen could participate in an equal application of the law. Let those who have **falsely judged me** and those who have used their powers vested in them by the citizenry with criminal intent outside of their obligations as officers of the courts, be judged by the same laws that these officers of the courts would not judge me by. If I won five million dollars from the Attorney General and all the officers of the courts and of the law of the State of New York who have committed criminal offenses against me the money would have no meaning for if these criminals are not prosecuted the same criminal incidents would happen to my children as they continue to happen to myself. Though we are all first, citizens of the United States and then of the State we reside. after coming into contact with the officers of the courts

of the State of New York and the prosecuting officers of the United States and being treated with object criminal malice. It is my belief at this point in time that I am a subject to be subjected by the officers of the courts and not a citizen with a free will and a right to reason right from wrong. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial are of equal powers but seberate branches of our government and I have nowhere else to go.

I have filed this case on June 21, 1976 and have waited for this case to be called for a pre-trial hearing or some response from the Federal Courts to process these matters of the highest priority to the Judiciary. I now request a pre-trial hearing so that I may issue a list of subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecums of witnesses to be examined on the witness stand and documentary evidence to be introduced in case #76 civ 2713 held in the United States Courts for the Southern District of New York.

Yours, etc.,

Assure all statements in this summarization of complaint are true *Robert S. Lander*
Citizen

This summarization of complaint consists of seventeen pages, also attached is a two page request for judicial power and a six page Notice of Motion to the Appellate Division First Judicial Dept.

CC: Attorney General of the State of New York
Robert S. Lander
Assistant Attorney General
Two World Trade Center
New York, New York 10047

*Change of address 3124 Webster Ave
Bronx 10467 NY*

ROBERT HUDSON,

PLAINTIFF

: PRO SE

-AGAINST-

: CASE #76 CIV 2713

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NEW YORK
STATE, LOUIS LEFKOWITZ,
DEFENDANT

: MOTION OF OPPOSITION TO
PRE-TRIAL DISPOSITION

: JUDGE FRANKEL

After my right to statement was eliminated, I, Robert Hudson was placed in jail. At this time, while I was in jail, I was to make an Appellant's brief in case #1448-74 to the Appellate Courts of New York and an Opposition to pre-trial disposition in case #76 civ 2713 U.S.D.C.- S.D. of New York. When I was once again brought before the court, my right to statement was once again removed and I was then released on parole, which meant I was guilty of an offense though I was never allowed to speak in court or never had a trial.

I am entering this clarification of opposition to pre-trial disposition because I was in jail and removed from my records and papers. My wife typed up the opposition to pre-trial disposition from a rough draft while I was in jail and words were placed out of context and also statements were injected that were irrelevant, words were injected where the words looked alike. Also entered are other supporting exhibits.

MOTION OF OPPOSITION TO PRE-TRIAL DISPOSITION

The Attorney General is the chief law officer of the State of New York who is paid but more entrusted by the people of the State of New York for the prosecution of criminal element to the ultimate fact of the law, for the people of the State of New York.

The determination Judge Bowers made as head of the Bar

born to and subscribed before me

this

Association of New York would carry no weight in a court of law. However, the determination by Judge Bowers and the conclusion by my attorney Mancuso, were a governmental function exercising sovereign power as a judicial decision. Attorney Braatz, in a governmental function exercising sovereign power, did hold my Robert Hudson's money in escrow. Attorney Braatz did remove this this moneys from escrow as a robber would rob, so Attorney Braatz took my moneys. District Attorney Richard Garcia manipulated a citizens power of attorney without consent to aid Braatz, Mancuso and Bowers to extort my, Robert Hudson's money.

Judge Tonetti did use a governmental function exercising sovereign power of New York in a tyrannical manner against myself, Robert Hudson.

The Attorney General of New York State on November 22, 1976 stated in a letter to Judge Frankel, "The Attorney General does not have any general prosecutorial functions unless requested by the Governor to supercede a local District Attorney." The Governor's office directed myself, Robert Hudson to bring this matter to the Attorney General's office. I was told by the Attorney General's Executive Assistant, his office would do nothing in regard to this matter.

Any Attorney within the State of New York that manipulates the power he possesses as an officer of the courts in criminal violation of the law must be subject to prosecution by the Chief Prosecuting Attorney, the Attorney General of the State of New York; for it's from the State of New York that the officers of the courts of New York violating the law derives their sovereign power and not from the county wherein the particular

Attorney prescribes the law in a criminal matter.

I, Robert Hudson went to the Grand Jury of my own accord wherein the crime had been committed. Members of the Grand Jury quite possibly voted for the Judge-Defendant in that county. The District Attorney cross-examined myself, Robert Hudson as I were a defendant though I was the plaintiff. The District Attorney Tavalacci conducts the law within the county with his fellow attorneys who were the defendants. Attorney Mancuso took the witness stand for two hours and Judge Bowers took the witness stand for two hours.

My, Robert Hudson's nose was broken, my moneys were extorted. I was charged and persecuted within the courts of New York. When I, Robert Hudson sought an equal application of the law in the Grand Jury, I, Robert Hudson was denied my right to speak as I, Robert Hudson was a plaintiff. The Attorney General would intercede in no way and as these incidents occurred then they continued even now as I have shown you the case X631387 of the City of New York.

The Bar Association of New York cannot come to a decision as to whether or not a violation of the Lawyers code was made until after the courts have rendered their decision. I, Robert Hudson was never to say that the Lawyers code of professional responsibility of New York State was not a document of honorable quality but without the prosecution of criminal element with the ranks of the officers of the courts of the State of New York by the chief prosecuting attorney, the enforcement power of the Lawyers code of professional responsibility has no meaning.

The Attorney General knowingly did allow the officers of the courts to maliciously prosecute myself, Robert Hudson in case #1448-74 a violation of the sixth amendment.

The Attorney General did allow the officers of the courts of New York to take my, Robert Hudson's moneys before any trial and to secure that moneys for personal reasons.

The Attorney General did allow the officers of the courts of New York to violate section one and section two of the 14th amendment. But the Attorney General could not have violated any of the other amendments if he, the Attorney General did not violate the ninth amendment of the Constitution by allowing the officers of the courts of the State of New York to exercise the power of the sovereign of the State of New York lawlessly, for the personal, political and monetary gain upon my person with impunity in an authoritarian way.

Before government was created men lived in a state of natural law and when by mutual consent men created government, they granted to it their natural right of judging. They chose those men whose ability to reason in social affairs was beneficial equally to all and these men who governed were receptive to the equal application of the law to all. This I believe is the ninth amendment.

In regard to the incident where the Attorney General of New York did not respond to the order of the United States District Court on or before November 15, 1976 within the courts of the United States in a case where I, Robert Hudson was the plaintiff and the Attorney General of New York is the Defendant; the Constitution has assured that the officers of the State of New York would not exercise the power of the sovereign in these courts and an equal application

of the constitutional law of the United States would be rendered. It is the Attorney General of New York making a response that makes no sense or not responding at all when it was his duty and obligation to respond that brought this case into the United States Courts in case #76 civ 2713, and that the Attorney General of New York violating the law in the United States Court without being sanctioned lead myself, Robert Hudson to believe that the Attorney General of New York State's sovereign power has extended now into the Federal Courts.

The American Philosophy of government states "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that we are endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these Rights are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. The Preamble of the United States Constitution proclaims the source of the Constitution's authority as we the people in order to form a more perfect union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

When men created government they chose those men who's ability to reason in social affairs was beneficial equally to all and that the men who governed were receptive to the equal application of the law to all.

Let that which is ours be ours once more.

CC: Judge Frankel

CC: Attorney General of the State of New York
Assistant Attorney General
Robert S. Hammer
2 World Trade Center
New York, New York 10047

UNDER JUDGE LAWRENCE TONETTI, THE OFFICERS OF THE COURTS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK IN CASE #1448-74 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE COUNTY OF THE BRONX STATE OF NEW YORK ORGANIZED IN A CRIMINAL COLLUSION TO ELIMINATE THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF ROBERT HUDSON, A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

On page eleven of the trial transcripts in case #1448-74 of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on February 27, 1975, the District Attorney, Mr. Karen states, "At this time I am handing to the Court, Police Officer Schnabel's testimony." My attorney, Mr. Blitz objected. At this time, I, Robert Hudson was given the Grand Jury transcripts.

Because of my, Robert Hudson, the defendant's lack of knowledge of court procedures in case #1448-74, I, Robert Hudson stated in more than one pre-trial hearing that my attorney assigned to counsel myself, Robert Hudson would submit objections to court procedures. My attorney, Mr. Blitz was told by myself, Robert Hudson that he was assigned to counsel myself, Robert Hudson and would submit objections as to court procedures. My attorney, Mr. Blitz called no recess so that I, Robert Hudson could acquaint myself to the prosecutions allegations, so that I, Robert Hudson the defendant could present the proper cross-examination.

Officer Schnabel on page thirteen in case #1448-74 of the trial transcripts in the Supreme Court of the State of New York on February 27, 1975 stated that he received a call from the police communications unit of a group of people on Decatur Avenue between 205th and 207th streets in Bronx, New York. Police Officer Schnabel stated that the group of people dispursed right away.

Officer William Schnabel stated in the Supreme Court in the State of New York, case #1448-74 on pages twenty-three and twenty-four

of the trial transcripts of February 27, 1975 that I, Robert Hudson was physically resisting the arrest of Officer Schnabel.

Officer William Schnabel stated in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, case #1448-74 on pages forty-two through fifty-one of the trial transcripts of February 27, 1975 that I, Robert Hudson resisted arrest and that his partner Officer Eugene Mc Elroy was ten feet away.

Officer Eugene Mc Elroy stated in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, case #1448-74 on page sixty-eight of the transcripts from March 3, 1975 that the incident between myself, Robert Hudson and police officer Schnabel lasted about five minutes.

Officer Eugene Mc Elroy stated in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, case #1448-74 on page sixty-nine through seventy-one on March 3, 1975 of the trial transcripts that Officer Schnabel called Officer Mc Elroy for assistance and that Officer Eugene Mc Elroy's reason for not assisting Officer Schnabel was because he, Officer Mc Elroy was dispersing the disorderly group. Officer Mc Elroy also stated his back was turned and he, Officer Mc Elroy did not see any part of the incident where myself, Robert Hudson and Officer Schnabel were supposedly in physical conflict.

Police Officer Schnabel on pages twenty-nine and thirty of the court transcripts of February 27, 1975 in case #1448-74 of the Supreme Court in the County of the Bronx stated at the time of my, Robert Hudson's alleged arrest that I, Robert Hudson was not bleeding and that he, Officer Schnabel held myself, Robert Hudson at the police precinct for forty-five minutes.

From the medical records that were introduced into the Grand Jury transcripts by the District Attorney on page L7 of my, Robert Hudson's testimony, it states: Doctor Hao the examining physician stated that there was a painful swelling of my, Robert Hudson's nose and pain in the left ankle.

Mr. Shannon on page 105 of the court transcripts in case #1448-74 of the Supreme Court of the Bronx, New York on March 3, 1975 stated: when I, Robert Hudson opened the door, Police Officer Schnabel violently came through the door swinging his hands.

Mr. Shannon on page ninety-nine of the court transcripts in case #1448-74 of the Supreme Court of the Bronx, New York on March 3, 1975 stated: Officer Schnabel broke the glass door with his club.

Mr. Shannon on page ninety-eight of the court transcripts in case #1448-74 of the Supreme Court of the Bronx, New York on March 3, 1975 stated: both Officer Schnabel and Officer Mc Elroy entered the apartment.

Mr. Quigley stated on page ninety of the court transcripts in case #1448-74 of the Supreme Court of the Bronx, New York on March 3, 1975 that Officer Schnabel smashed out eleven of a total of fifteen panes of glass in Mr. Quigley's french door.

On page 111 of court transcripts of the Supreme Court of the State of New York on March 3, 1975 of case #1448-74, Teddy Shannon stated he never heard Officer Schnabel at any time say I, Robert Hudson was under arrest.

Officer Schnabel stated: the group dispersed right away. Officer Mc Elroy, Police Officer Schnabel's partner at the scene stated: he was dispersing the group. Officer Schnabel stated a physical conflict took place between Officer Schnabel and myself,

Robert Hudson and that I, Robert Hudson did assault in the second degree Police Officer Schnabel as is stated in the arrest sheet of Police Officer Schnabel that is attached. Police Officer Schnabel did not use his gun. And when he, Police Officer Schnabel called to his partner for help, his partner, Officer Mc Elroy went to the police car. And though Police Officer Mc Elroy was ten feet away while a fight allegedly took place for five minutes between myself, Robert Hudson and his partner, Officer Schnabel, Officer Mc Elroy did not see a thing.

Officer Schnabel stated that at the time of my, Robert Hudson's alleged arrest, I was not bleeding. Officer Black on page fifty-nine of the trial transcripts of March 3, 1975 of the Supreme Court in case #1448-74 of Bronx, New York stated I, Robert Hudson was not bleeding. The medical records stated my nose was painfully swollen and broken. Officer Schnabel stated I, Robert Hudson was kept in the police station for forty-five minutes. If my, Robert Hudson's nose was not bleeding at the time of my Robert Hudson's arrest then my nose was broken between the time of my arrest and the time I reached the hospital.

Mr. Shannon stated while he was in the apartment the entire incident took place in the apartment except for myself, Robert Hudson running down the block and at no time did Mr. Shannon ever hear the police officer state I, Robert Hudson was under arrest.

Teddy Shannon and Drew Quigley stated that Officer [redacted] broke Mr. Quigley's door like a rampaging madman.

Officer Eugene Mc Elroy stated he never entered the apartment. Mr. Shannon stated both Officer Mc Elroy and Officer Schnabel were in the apartment.

The District Attorney Karen on page fourteen of trial transcripts from case #1448-74 of the Supreme Court of the County of the Bronx on March 31 in his opening statement to the jury stated: I, Robert Hudson did resist arrest when Officer Schnabel attempted to arrest myself, Robert Hudson for disorderly conduct. The District Attorney Karen brought the charge of disorderly conduct into the second trial in case #1448-74.

On pages 176 and 177 of the court proceedings on March 4, 1975 in case #1448-74 from trial transcripts, the jury dismissed the charge of disorderly conduct.

There may have been a question as to whether the first trial in case #1448-74 should have ever taken place. The second trial by jury should not have convened. The initial opening statement by the District Attorney Karen in the second trial by jury in case #1448-74 was a violation of the fifth amendment of the Constitution of the State of New York which states, no person shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, but Judge Tonetti went further.

I, Robert Hudson stated on page seven and eight of the sentence transcripts, in the Supreme Court in the County of the Bronx, New York on July 10, 1975. When the District Attorney gave his opening statement to the jury in the second trial by jury the court stenographer moved from his permanent position in the courtroom to a position closer to the District Attorney so that he the court

stenographer could hear what the District Attorney was saying to the jury. I, Robert Hudson did not hear the District Attorney's opening statement in case #1448-74 in the County of the Bronx, New York on March 13, 1975.

Judge Tonetti could not have heard the District Attorney's opening statement in case #1448-74 in the County of the Bronx, New York on March 31, 1975 because the stenographer's permanent position in Judge Tonetti's courtroom is closer to the jury box than is Judge Tonetti's bench. The jury in the second trial by jury in case #1448-74 in the Supreme Court in the County of the Bronx on March 13 and April 1, 1975 will confirm the fact that the court stenographer moved from his permanent position.

I, Robert Hudson in all the court transcripts in case #1448-74 of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in the second trial by jury on March 31 and April 1, 1975 mentioned only one charge and that was the charge of resisting arrest. In the examination of defense witnesses and in the cross-examination of the prosecution's witnesses and in my, Robert Hudson's closing statement, I mentioned only one charge and that was the charge of resisting arrest. I, Robert Hudson heard no other charge.

My, Robert Hudson's Attorney Vogelman stated on page 140 of court transcripts in case #1448-74 of the Supreme Court of the State of New York on April 1, 1975, the defendant, "Robert Hudson would except to any mention of disorderly conduct without also mentioning the other charges he was arrested and indicted for." My attorney Mr. Vogelman was assigned to counsel myself, Robert Hudson and to give objections as to court procedures as he, Mr. Vogelman participated in the trial. Mr. Vogelman never made an objection to the charge of disorderly conduct being brought back into the trial when I,

Robert Hudson stated my objectionable position to this violation of the Due Process Clause. My attorney, Mr. Vogelmann stated my objection was an exception. I, Robert Hudson never heard the charge of disorderly conduct until Judge Tonetti directed the jury as to how the jury in case #1448-74 of March 31 and April 1, 1975 in the Supreme Court in the County of the Bronx, New York was to draw their conclusion.

On pages 141 and 142 of the court transcripts in case #1448-74 of the Supreme Court of the State of New York on April 1, 1975 I, Robert Hudson stated "I believe that you Judge Tonetti have the right to interject all o charges that have been dismissed against myself or none of the charges at all. But you did not have the right to select one of the charges that were previously dismissed and introduce it to the jury. I believe the interjection of this one charge alone shows the contempt this court has towards the people and the partiality of this court for the police and judicial system operating as one unit."

On page ninety-two in case #1448-74 of the Supreme Court of the State of New York on April 1, 1975 from trial transcripts I, Robert Hudson was on the witness stand and the District Attorney asked myself, Robert Hudson a question that was irrelevant because there was no previous testimony that would substantiate the District Attorney's question. I, Robert Hudson was directed by the court to answer the question then on page ninety-two, where it says: Where upon a conference at the bench took place. At this time the District Attorney under cross examination did alledge in the trial proceedings to the jury that I, Robert Hudson was with another woman on that night. I, Robert Hudson objected strenuously and Judge Tonetti reprimanded myself, Robert Hudson and did threaten myself, Robert Hudson with the power of the court. The jury heard the entire incident and

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if subpoenaed will testify to this fact.

Judge Tonetti on pages fifty and fifty-one in case #1448-74 of the Supreme Court of the State of New York on March 13, 1975 from the trial transcripts examined the defendant, Robert Hudson's witness, Officer Mc Elroy as would the prosecution. The prosecution had the right and prerogative to call Officer Mc Elroy as a prosecution witness but the prosecution chose not to and thus Judge Tonetti had no right to examine Robert Hudson's defense witness, Officer Mc Elroy as if the prosecution were presenting him.

Judge Tonetti on page eighty-two and eighty-three in case #1448-74 of the Supreme Court of the State of New York on April 1, 1975 from the trial transcripts states: "If there were other charges ladies and gentlemen of the jury and up until this moment that issue is not before you." This statement shows in fact that Judge Tonetti did organize his court to convict myself, Robert Hudson of the charge of resisting arrest. Judge Tonetti went on to say, "this defendant is on trial for resisting arrest and nothing else. And you (the jury) are to draw no inference either favorable or unfavorable from anything else."

Judge Tonetti in directing the jury in case #1448-74 in the second trial by jury after defense and prosecution rested, on page 131, on April 1, 1975 states: "And up until the moment arrives when you the jury all agree he, Robert Hudson is guilty."

Judge Tonetti directed the jury that I, Robert Hudson was guilty before the fact. As in deed Judge Tonetti reflected to the jury throughout the entire trial both off and on the record. Anything anyone may say in a court of law may be held against him.

Judge Tonetti stated on page 130 of the court transcripts in case #1448-74 of the Supreme Court in the County of the Bronx, New York on April 1, 1975 "Intent is the secret and silent operation of one's

mind." Judge Tonetti showed his intent before the jury in case #1448-74 and directed that the jury's decision would be I, Robert Hudson was guilty.

Judge Tonetti on page 134 of the court transcripts in case #1448-74 of the Supreme Court in the County of the Bronx, New York, on April 1, 1975 stated as he charged the jury that the prosecution's contention was that the incident between myself, Robert Hudson and Officer Schnabel took place at the door of the apartment and that the Police Officer Schnabel was arresting Robert Hudson the defendant properly for disorderly conduct. When in fact, Judge Tonetti knew from the first trial that the incident did not occur in that manner.

The second trial in case #1448-74 in the Supreme Court in the County of the Bronx, New York on March 31 and April 1, 1975 was not a matter of prosecution by the people of the State of New York but persecution of myself, Robert Hudson for speaking as a citizen; by an organized collusion of the officers of the courts of the State of New York.

The attack upon my constitutional and natural rights in the second trial by jury in case #1448-74 by the officers of the courts brought into reality for the second occasion that statement that I, Robert Hudson stated in the first trial by jury in case #1448-74 on pages 124 and 125 of the trial transcripts of the Supreme Court in the County of the Bronx on March 3, 1975 and the statement was as follows:

I believe I was brutalized by these police officers and they had no right to be either in the premises of the apartment which they supposedly or were searching and I tried to defend the rights of someone else in this case at which time my nose had been broken. It is in evidence. And I have now this to say. These police officers believed that they could subvert the law because the Supreme Court and the lower 36

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courts of the State of New York refuse a citizen his constitutional rights to a fair and speedy trial, and that the lawyers who control the courts believe it is unethical for a citizen or any other person to defend himself in a court of law. These lawyers livelihood depend on a code of ethics which everyday scrutinizes the citizens who come into these courts. I am innocent and the police officers would not have done the things they did if the courts of the State of New York were willing to listen to its citizens.

Citizen

Violations of counsel to defendant procedures and violations of
court procedures by the officer in the courts of the State of
New York against myself, Robert Hudson in case #1448-74 Bronx County,
New York of case #70 civ 2713 for the United States District Court for
the Southern District of New York

In case #1448-74, no attorney of all the officers of the courts
of the State of New York that were assigned to counsel myself,
Robert Hudson, would give me counsel as I was a defendant; that is
to say no attorney would advise myself, Robert Hudson as to an
appropriate course to a judicial ~~directional~~ question so that I,
Robert Hudson could follow the proper procedure at a given time
in the court proceedings. I entered the grand jury chambers in
case #1448-74 after dismissing counsel and not knowing court
procedures. I, Robert Hudson was not given any copy of the arrest
report or simplified information, form and content, as to defendants
rights to supporting disposition, Article 70 standards of proof section
100.25, paragraph 2 of criminal procedure law of the State of New York.
I the defendant, Robert Hudson in case #1448-74 went to Fordham Hospital
with an official court form to subpoena the medical records. I,
Robert Hudson never saw the medical records at the grand jury and
when I requested to read the medical records, the District Attorney
Ms. Siemel stated, "she would introduce the medical records" even
though he was prosecuting attorney.

After the grand jury on each time, I entered the court;
I, Robert Hudson rendered various statements with content as to the courts
of the State of New York having myself, Robert Hudson, appearing in
court for no other reason than to have myself, Robert Hudson appear
and that the attorney assigned to counsel me would not counsel myself,
Robert Hudson and that the attorney assigned to counsel me was being
paid for every unconstitutional appearance that I, Robert Hudson was
forced by the authority of the law to make. After the grand jury,

I, Robert Hudson dismissed at least five different attorneys that were incompetent or unwilling to give myself, Robert Hudson, counsel in case #1448-74 of the Supreme Court in Bronx County, New York. When the first trial by jury in case 1448-74 started, Attorney Blitz was counsel assigned by the State of New York. I was advised by my Attorney, Mr. Blitz that court procedures would not allow myself, Robert Hudson to receive the grand jury transcripts from the two arresting police officers until the police officers and/or plaintiffs took the witness stand. Therefore, I, Robert Hudson the defendant examined the grand jury minutes as the District Attorney examined his witness. After the second trial by jury, I gave the legal aid attorney my address so I, Robert Hudson could make an appeal to the Appellate Division, First Department. I specifically stated to the overweight legal aid attorney with glasses my, Robert Hudson's address. At this time, the legal aid attorney wrote my, Robert Hudson's wrong address and I restated my, Robert Hudson's correct address and I, Robert Hudson saw that my address was then written down correctly by the legal aid attorney. Subsequently, this legal aid attorney mailed my motion for appeal to the Appellate Division, First Department of New York to the wrong address. I had to make three more trips to the legal aid office to secure the correct form motion to process an appeal to the Appellate Division, First Department of New York. If I, Robert Hudson had direction for the correct format of the motion of appeal, it would have taken myself, Robert Hudson five minutes to prosecute. The Appellate Division, First Department of New York assigned myself, Robert Hudson, Attorney William Gallagher to act as counsel. I told Attorney William Gallagher that his position

as counsel would be to advise myself, Robert Hudson as to the correct format of the motion I was to make. Attorney Gallagher subsequently had the Appellate Division, First Department of New York relieve himself from the case. Attorney Roger B. Adler was then assigned by the Appellate Division, First Department of New York to act as counsel. I sent Roger B. Adler a certified letter at 250 Broadway. This address of 250 Broadway was given to myself by the Appellate Division. This letter was returned address unknown. I looked for Roger B. Adler's address in the attorney's referral manual of New York. Attorney Adler's name was not entered. After a trip to the Appellate Division, First Department of New York, I found Attorney Adler's new address. I, Robert Hudson made approximately eight trips to the trial term clerk and five trips to the senior court reporter, Herby Reing of the Supreme Court in the Bronx to procure the trial transcripts in case #1448-74 of Bronx County, New York so that an equal application of the law could be rendered. On June 28, 1976, Attorney Adler made a motion to the Appellate Division, First Department of New York in case #1448-74 for summary reversal of conviction on the grounds the minutes could not be obtained. Before Attorney Adler made the motion for summary reversal, I, Robert Hudson told Attorney Adler that a motion on the grounds Attorney Adler had wished to make was irrelevant and contrary to law. Attorney Adler made the motion knowing that the motion was contrary to my, Robert Hudson's the defendant appellant's will. The Appellate Division, First Department of New York entertained said motion of Attorney Adler even though I, Robert Hudson, defendant appellant sent a notarized letter by certified mail dismissing Attorney Adler

to the Appellate Division, First Department of New York on the grounds that Attorney Adler's motion was irrelevant and contrary to my, Robert Hudson's will. Attorney Adler, thereafter, made a motion to dismiss himself from case #1448-74 to the Appellate Division, First Department. The Appellate Division entertained Attorney Adler's motion to dismiss himself from the case after the Appellate Division, First Department of New York had previously ignored my, Robert Hudson the defendant appellant's notarized letter to dismiss Attorney Adler. The Appellate Division, First Department assigned Attorney Moll as my, Robert Hudson's counsel. Shortly thereafter, Attorney Moll was given the trial transcripts in case #1448-74 of Bronx County, New York. Though, I, Robert Hudson was the main instrument in procuring these transcripts. Attorney Moll stated that I, Robert Hudson could not have these trial transcripts. The Appellate Division, First Department of New York accepted my, Robert Hudson's motion of appeal. Thereafter, I, Robert Hudson made a proper motion on Aug. 2, 1976, to obtain the trial transcripts. The Appellate Division, First Department of New York State denied said motion on September 2, 1976.

I, Robert Hudson made another motion to obtain the trial transcripts on September 27, 1976 in case #1448-74 and not until an inquiry by the United States District Court did I, Robert Hudson receive the trial transcripts in case #1448-74.

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In a letter dated August 14, 1974 from Attorney Frank C. Bowers to Robert Hudson, Attorney Frank C. Bowers as head of the Putnam County Bar Association stated on the basis of the papers in our hands we feel that there is an indication of default on Robert Hudson's part under the terms of the contract. Attorney Braatz introduced no papers in the trial of July 15, 1975, case #679-74, Robert and Jennifer Hudson vs. Braatz and Alexandre and therefore, Attorney Bowers had no papers in his hands that would have allowed Attorney Bowers as head of a group of officers of the courts of the State of New York to make such a statement. The case came to court in front of Judge Frank C. Bowers, the same attorney who made a determination as head of the Putnam County Bar Association. Judge Frank C. Bowers made a judgement that Robert Hudsons records were not in order and put the case off to another time of the year. When the case came to be tried in Putnam County Court on July 15, 1975, Judge Frank C. Bowers disqualified himself from the case on the grounds Attorney Braatz was his friend and associate. In the same letter of August 14 from Attorney Bowers to Mr. Hudson, Atty. Bowers stated there was no violation of ethics on the part of Attorney Mancuso and Attorney Braatz. Frank C. Bowers disqualified himself from the case on July 15 because Attorney Braatz was his friend and associate. Then Frank Bowers as both Attorney and Judge used his power as an officer of the

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 3 day of June 1976

Rosemary T. Stoll

ROSEMARY T. STOLL
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of New York
No. 03-3933123
Qualified in Bronx County
Commission Expires March 30, 1977

Atty. Bowers
PG.1

-1

courts to make determinations on behalf of his friend and associate and not on behalf of the law and justice. In this way as head of the Bar Association and Judge in the courts of the State of New York did Frank C. Bowers conspire with William B. Braatz, Atty. to extort through coercive means moneys which belonged to Robert Hudson.

The Sheriff of Putnam County served a summons on Jean Alexandre who was the client and co-defendant of Attorney Braatz in the contract to buy a house on Peekskill Hollow Road. Alexandre never came to court and Justice Caruso the Supreme Court Judge in the matter stated in his decision, File #679-74 that Jean Alexandre defaulted in appearance. Alexandre had no contention to Robert Hudson's money. Attorney William Braatz representing Jean Alexandre in a contract to sell Alexandre's house acted as an officer of the courts of the State of New York as a third party to hold Robert Hudson's money in the amount of \$3,200,000 in escrow. Attorney William Braatz stated on the witness stand in the trial of July 15, 1975, Robert and Jennifer Hudson vs. Braatz and Alexandre, file #679-74, that he had removed Mr. Hudson's money from escrow and divided the moneys between himself, Mr. Braatz and the owner of the house, Jean Alexandre. Using his power as an officer of the courts, he illegally removed the moneys from escrow and spent it. In a letter by Robert Hudson, dated December 6, 1973 and sent to Mr. Burchetta of the Putnam County Bar Association, it was stated that Attorney Braatz had prior to December 6, 1973 notified Robert Hudson that his moneys was removed from the escrow account and spent. Another statement concerning the escrow moneys being removed from the escrow account was stated in a letter dated December 18 from my Attorney, Mr. Mancuso to Attorney Braatz.

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 3 day of June 1976

ROSEMARY T. STELL
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of New York
No. 03-3933123
Qualified in Bronx County
Commission Expires March 30, 1977

Atty. Braatz.
pg.1

Attorney William Braatz stated on the witness stand in the trial of July 15, 1975 that he had removed Mr. Hudson's money from escrow and divided the moneys between himself, Mr. Braatz and the owner of the house, Jean Alexandre.

The date when Mr. Braatz stated he took the moneys from the escrow account was later than December 6 when Robert Hudson documented in a letter to the Putnam County Bar Association the account of this criminal action.

Attorney William Braatz stated in a letter of December 7, 1973 to Robert Hudson, "I have been advised you are no longer represented by Ferdinand Mancuso of Brewster". In a reply to a question by Robert Hudson, on the witness stand in the trial of July 15, 1975, Attorney Braatz stated Robert Hudson told him this statement. This answer by Mr. Braatz was circular logic.

Atty. Braatz
pg.2

Mr. Mancuso, in a letter dated December 18, 1973 addressed to Mr. Braatz stated unequivocally the moneys in escrow belonged to Robert Hudson and threatened legal action against Mr. Braatz if the moneys was not returned immediately. On January 29, 1974, Mr. Mancuso directed his client, Robert Hudson to allow Mr. Braatz to keep \$1,700.00 as a settlement and if Robert Hudson did not accept to give up \$1,700.00 of his own money to get another attorney. In this same letter dated January 29, 1974, Attorney Mancuso empowered as an officer of the courts by the State of New York, instructed his client, Robert Hudson, "I feel I cannot proceed further unless you go along with my instructions to settle this matter as quickly as possible."

After November 25, 1973 the date on which the thirty day stipulation in the contract was up there could be no new events that could effect a change as to who the \$3,200.00 belonged. Therefore, nothing that transpired between December 18, 1973 and January 29, 1974 could have legally changed Attorney Mancuso's position from all the moneys rightfully belonging to Robert Hudson, to an opposing position which would require Mr. Mancuso's client, Robert Hudson to give up more than half of his escrow money.

Mr. Mancuso knew all the moneys belonged to his client and as an officer of the courts of the State of New York, directed his client, Robert Hudson to give up \$1,700.00 of the moneys that Mr. Mancuso knew was rightfully Robert Hudson's and

Sworn to and subscribed before me

18 3 day of June 1974

Rosemary T. Stell

ROSEMARY T. STELL
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of New York
No. 0134523
Qualified in Seneca County
Commission Expires March 30, 1977

Atty. Mancuso
pg.1

- 11

Supporting exhibits and examinations of witnesses on witness stand of Judge Frank C. Bowers and District Attorney Garcia

Attorney Frank C. Bowers as head of the Bar Association of Putnam County made a judicial decision on behalf of his friend, Attorney William B. Braatz who he shared the same postal box with. This letter was filed with the original complaint with the U.S.D.C. case #75 civ 2713 along with the letter from Attorney Braatz. Both letters have the same postal box on the heading.

At a pre-trial conference on February 26, 1975, Judge Frank Bowers examined the grounds upon which I, Robert Hudson was to present case #679-74 in Putnam County. At this conference in Judge Frank Bowers' chambers my, Robert Hudson, statements were scrutinized in such a manner as to be demoralizing. Judge Frank C. Bowers reiterated what he had previously stated in the letter as head of the Bar Association that I, Robert Hudson had defaulted my right to the money and then Judge Frank C. Bowers stated my records were not in order and that my case would not come up until another time of the year. In this way Judge Frank C. Bowers did aid his friend and associate, Attorney William B. Braatz to extort my, Robert Hudson's money. Another pre-trial conference was set by Judge Caruso for June 6, 1975 at which time Judge Frank C. Bowers and Judge Caruso examined myself, Robert Hudson and stated to me the amount of money the defendant, Jean Alexandre had lost in case #67-74 when in fact and deed Alexandre had no contention to my, Robert Hudson's \$3,200.00. At this time, I requested that I be allowed to enter a statement of fact concerning this case into the court records. Judge Frank C. Bowers stated I could not enter a statement into the court record. At the time of the trial

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Judge Caruso made it part of the trial rules that no statement could be entered into the records if the statement did not concern the moneys in contention.

Attorney Richard Garcia made a motion to the County Court of Putnam and a motion to the Appellate Division, 2nd Judicial Department on behalf of Jean Alexandre. It was noted by Judge Caruso in the opposition to the motion by Attorney Garcia that no order of substitution of counsel for said defendant, Jean Alexandre was ever filed in the action. Attorney Garcia had no authority to manipulate Defendant Alexandre's power of attorney without his consent.

When I, Robert Hudson went to introduce testimony on May 20, 1976 to the Grand Jury in Putnam County, Attorney Garcia surrounded myself, Robert Hudson with Sheriff's and stated if I, Robert Hudson attempted to speak with the Grand Jury I would be arrested.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT OF THE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ROBERT HUDSON,
PLAINTIFF
- AGAINST -
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE
OF NEW YORK, LOUIS LEFKOWITZ,
DEFENDANT

CASE #76 civ 2713

NOTICE OF MOTION OF
RE-INTRODUCTION OF PETITION
INTO CASE.

COPY OF THE WITHIN PAPER

RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

FEB 11 1977

NEW YORK CITY OFFICE

Louis J. Helkowitz
ATTORNEY GENERAL

After Judge Frankel rendered his judgement and the case had been closed, the plaintiff on February 2, 1977 checked the file in case #76 civ 2713; at this time it was found that an 8x10 color photograph of the truck with a sign accusing a Judge and two attorneys of extortion was missing. Also missing was the petition with 183 signatures of citizens who demanded a Grand Jury investigation. Both the photograph and the petition were filed with the original complaint on June 21, 1976. Ms. Jean Thelwell, Judge Frankel's associate stated she never received this petition. I spoke to Mr. Sexton, who directed me back to the pro-se clerk. The pro-se clerk stated she had no record of the petition for I had not originally filed the case as an indigent.

Attached is the partial petition of 183 citizens now being filed for the second time. I'll produce the color photograph any time the court requests.

Robert Hudson
Citizen

Robert Hudson
3124 Webster Avenue
Bronx, New York 10467

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 10 day of Feb 1977

ROSEMARY T. STELL
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of New York
No. 03 3833123
Qualified in Bronx County
Commission Expires March 30, 1977

Rosemary T. Stell

I am a citizen of the United States and over twenty-one years of age and have reviewed the evidence pages one through five of alleged extortion involving Judge Frank C. Bowers, Atty. Ferdinand Mancuso, Atty. William B. Braatz and demand a Grand Jury convene to review Mr. Hudson's evidence and testimony on this matter immediately.

NAME

ADDRESS

Robert Hudson	3120 Hull Ave Bx.
Jennifer Hudson	3120 Hull Ave. Bx.
Lia Mulder	Route 22, Croton Falls, N.Y.
Ray Snyder	151 East Main St. Brewster, N.Y.
Jean Snyder	Tonetta Lake Park Brewster N.Y.
Katie H.	Tonetta Lake Brewster, N.Y.
Mary J. Tanner	Tonetta Lake Park Brewster, N.Y.
Pat John	Tonetta Lake Park Brewster
Tom John	Vanilla Lake Park, N.Y.
George H. Hagg	Tonetta Lake Park
Joseph H. Schaller	Brewster Hill Rd.
Timothy Higgins	Tonetta Lake Park, Brewster N.Y.
Thomas J. H. H.	Tonetta Lake Park, Brewster N.Y.
Gene Higgins	Tonetta Lake Park, Brewster, N.Y.
Charles A. Margante	Tonetta Lake Park, Brewster, N.Y.
Donalda Margante	Tonetta Lake Brewster, N.Y.
Nick Bozoli	Middle Branch, Arts, Brewster,
Frank Margante	Tonetta Lake Park, Brewster,

I am a citizen of the United States and over twenty-one years of age and have reviewed the evidence pages one through five of alleged extortion involving Judge Frank C. Bowers, Atty. Ferdinand Mancuso, Atty. William B. Braatz and demand a Grand Jury convene to review Mr. Hudson's evidence and testimony on this matter immediately.

10509

NAME	ADDRESS
Wend W. Behrens	2834 Heath Ave. Bx Ny. 10465
Jon Belens	2834 Heath Ave. Bx N.Y. 10463
James Achens	2834 Heath Ave Bx Ny 10463
Michael C. Young	3312 Hall Ave Bx N.Y. 10467
Michael O'Brien	Sodom Rd Brewster N.Y. RD #4 KATONAH RD CARMEL NY 10512
Timothy Mellon	TURK HILL RD, BREWSTER N.Y.
Susan Wotrke	250 West 259th Street Bx NY 10471
Spenting. DeSantis	3120 Hall Ave., Bronx N.Y. 10467
Shirley DeSantis	3120 Hall Ave
Dennis Finley	3120 Hall Ave, Bronx NY 10467
May Thompson	3120 Hall Ave Bx 10467, N.Y.
Cathy Selman	3120 Hall Ave. Bx 10467
John P. O'Reilly	3120 Hall Ave Bx 10467
Brian V. Verdict	3149 DeSantis Ave Bx 10467
Teri Shannon	3156 Dec. AVE - Bx 10467

NAME

ADDRESS

Sam Ungaro

Robert E. Tencara

Cheryl Gorman

Harry Bierman

Murrell Watts

Alice Limajani

James Limajani

Kenny J. Hudson

Thomas Brown

John Tachman

Mike Chiusello

Martine E. Colley

Wanda Colley

Richard Flanagan

Ralph Pae

Thomas C. Morris

John D. Jones

Raymond L. Casanova

Michaela cells

Monique D. Fisher

Shirley Parish

Lawrence M. Meyer

3227 Corliss Ave
BRONX, N.Y. 10463

Tonetta Lake Park Brewster NY
Tonetta Lake Park, Brewster NY 10509

3077 Webster Ave Bronx 10467

Box 477, VERMONT ^{LAKE CARMEL} ^{DR}

3031 Bunkley Car, Br N.Y.

3055 Decatur Ave NY 10467

31 Castle Rd. Chappqua NY 10514

3183 Rockwood 10467

Holt St

Brewster N.Y.

Brewster N.Y.
MERIDIAN DRIVE BREWSTER, N.Y.

Rt. 312 Brewster NY

Rt 312 Brewster NY

21 Lenthall Brewster, N.Y.

515th Engr. Co. Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo. 65473

270 Kibone Dr. Putnam Valley N.Y.

Crater Falls Rd, Mahopac New York

135 W. Wiley St., Carolline, Ohio

RD 4 Katonah Rd. Carmel, NY.

Route 22 Brewster NY

NAME

ADDRESS

Kenneth J. Dingee

Sylvia L. Dingee

Maurice McLean

Chris Bourn

James Petros

Jack Finner

William J. Guiton

Margaret Veigt

John Sheehy

Kevin Sheehy

Neilie Sheehy

Agnes H. Pinimental

Eula P. Ferstler

Katherine Jackson

Robert R. B. B.

James H. B. B.

Peter C. Casarino

Kurt Corsi

Joseph Pagant

Albert J. Bay

4A PROSPECT ST., BREWSTER, N.Y. 10509

4A PROSPECT ST., Brewster N.Y. 10509

7 Davenport St., New Rochelle, N.Y.

7 Davenport " " 10501

270 Lakewood Est. Putnam Valley

2415 DAVIDSON BLVD. N.Y. 10579

9870 CARIBBEAN BLVD. MIAMI FLA 33156

67 Bay St. Bx. N.Y. 10464

67 Bay St Bx N.Y. 10464

67 Bay St Bx N.Y. 10464

8572 Woodhaven N.Y. 11421

7209 88 St Glendale N.Y.

31 Castle Rd. Chappaqua N.Y. 10514

PO BOX 1050, CARNEY N.Y. 10514

Route 311, PATTERSON, N.Y.

424 Ston Ridge Brewster N.Y. 10503

GRANT Ave, Mohawk Lake N.Y.

1741 PILGRIM AVE BX. N.Y. 10013

NAME

ADDRESS

Steve Super
 Florence L. Super
 Eleanor C. Tarsch
 William A. Tarsch
 Alfred V. Chavella
 Betty J. Henglein
 Arthur W. Smith
 Jack Jones
 Robert Jones
 Rev Edward A. M. Eabe
 John Marwick
 Mark Morison
 Charles L. Mowbray
 Robert B. Shultz
 Mr. Daniel C. Blaney
 Mrs. Frances Blaney
 Thomas Zimbraski
 Don Byrne
 Marie H. Glavin
 Sally Brown
 Anthony V. Calzaghe
 George P. Basile

24 St. Michael's Ten. in.
 24 St. Michael's Ten. Carmel
 4 Tanager Rd. Brewster
 41 Tanager Rd. Brewster
 67 Capri on mt view
 19 main st. mt-View, N.Y.
 345 Bx River Rd. Yonkers N.Y.
 50 Park Terrace East
 N.Y.C.
 3220 Deoster Ave. Bx N.Y.
 31 Prospect St Brewster N.Y.
 15 Carmel Ave
 15 Carmel Ave. Brewster
 9 MAPLE AVE BREWSTER
 10 EASTVIEW AVE Brewster
 Worthington Drive East. Lake Carmel N.Y.
 Worthington Dr East Lake Carmel, N.Y.
 Tonette Lake Park Brewster, N.Y.
 RFD #5 Brewster N.Y.
 99 Neptune Ave. New Rochelle N.Y.
 1966 Laconia Ave Troy N.Y.
 1910 Ocean Front. S.M. California 94107
 4174 E. Tremont Avenue N.Y. 1046

NAME

ADDRESS

W. J. Jinnon
 Alfred A. Kille
 Christine Gush
~~Christine Gush~~

Nora Kerenman
 Sharon Lirley

Clayton Hollins Jr

A. M. Korman
 Laurel Leckard

John W. Estbrook
 Florence Palumbo
 Fred Palumbo

D. Brown
 M. K. Korman

M. K. Korman

H. Lirley

440 E 62ND ST. N.Y. 10021

10509

34 West Lane Westbury
 Long Island
 3055 Decatur Ave
 Bx 10467

3055 Decatur Ave
 Bx 10467
 5030 Delmonte Ave
 San Diego Calif 92107
 3120 Hull Ave
 Bx N.Y. 10467

42 LAWNWOOD ST
 AGAWAM MASS 01001

3018 KINGSBRIDGE AVE
 Bx. N.Y. 10463

69 West 225 St, Bx, N.Y. 10463

East Lane Pk Brewster NY 10509

Brewster Hill Rd
 Brewster - ny
 Shore Drive - Brewster N.Y.
 Brewster N.Y.

Oyster Rd, St Carmel, N.Y.
 635 B Bine ST, Hightfield N.J.

24 ST MICHAELS TERR.
 CARMEL, N.Y.

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55

NAME

ADDRESS

James (Name)
Donald M. Dingley

Walter K. K.

Michael Wilson

Ralph Boosel

Daniel Brangan

Howard Palladini

Bernard Parker

James Settler

Michael F. Tuohy

James R. Fitzgerald

James R. Thompson

Michael Nelson

Andy Madison

John T. O'Leary

Daniel DeSena 20

Charles Jackson

John Delaney

Robert E. Sullivan

Rosemary T. Reilman

Steven Colman

John M. Quinniss

9567 Detroit (Pomona)
3276 Perry Ave. Bx, N.Y. 10460

20 Buchanan Pl.
5210 Broadway

2810 Bailey Ave. N.Y. N.Y.

103-00 SHORE FRONT PKWAY ROCKAWAY, PK.

500 W. 235 ST.

6360 Broadway 10463
BX N.Y.

120-2 Elgar Pl Bx N.Y.

40 Van Cleeve Pl. Bx N.Y.

108 West 22nd St.

410 Baltimore Ave Narragansett

69 W 225 St Rhode Island
BX 10463 N.Y. N.Y.

2610 Grand Ave. Bx 10463
3052 Goshwin Ter. Bx N.Y. 10463

Lake Carmel N.Y. 10512

ONTARIO Rd.

3038 Hull Ave Bx N.Y.

3220 PERRY AVE BRONX

3040 Hull Ave Bx 10467

311 E 104th St Bx 10467

325 East 206th Street

315-0 Rochambeau Ave

NAME

ADDRESS

Ronald Russo
Edward Hall

Michael W. McCall

Daniel Rogers

Ryan Sam

Joe O'Brien

A. Lomaj

Ray Voigt

Eden Voigt

Edward Fogarty

Arthur Williams

Edward Allen

Gerard K. Mahan

Fred Rose

Michael Flannery

Jimmy Savat

Thomas Mucci

Paula McCluskey

Marie Lano

Mike Bonner

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N.Y.

Dingle Ridge Rd Brewster

7 Davenport Ave

111 Rochelle 31100

335 E 205 ST NY

3144 DELICUR W.

414 E. 204th St. BX: NY

414 E. 204th St. " "

3464 Knop Place BX 10471 NY

3120 Hall Ave BX NY 104

3120 Hall Ave BX NY

3195 Hall Ave. BX. NY

3136 PEREX Ave BRONX

2860 DECATUR AVE. BX. NY

327 East 206 Street

11 Balint Drive. Yonkers N.Y.

3366 Decatur Ave 131. N.Y.

2600 Decatur Ave BX. Yonkers

47

NAME

ADDRESS

Henry Cipriani
William F. Cipriani

Robert Etalwork

William Manganti
John Manganti
Winifred Hill
Raymond Conklin

Terri D. Maira
Alvin Tachman

Kathleen Hameha

Don Daly

Robert M. Lepore

Charles Paul 11/25/75

Nancy Cocchi

B. Sprague

Ferry Sullivan

1100 Lakeside Park Brewster
Lakeside Park Brewster
Brewster, N.Y.

Brewster, N.Y.
Brewster, N.Y.

Brewster N.Y.
Brewster, N.Y. 11811
Brewster N.Y.
Ontario Rd

Cornell N.Y.

Brewster N.Y.
100 Oak Street Brewster
6601 Buoy P x 1047, NY

27 Brewster St. Tappan
3504 Rochester Ave N.Y.

65000 Rd Brewster
1216 1st St. Brewster 10468

125 W. 195 St Brewster NY 10468
3032 Seneca Ave
3820 Orloff Ave, Bk, NY 58

NAME

ADDRESS

Boekman
Donald Otter

Patrick J. Brady Jr

Mary J. Bowling

Frank O'Rourke

Kate BLACKMAN

Jonathan Hare

Joseph W. Gallo

Marguerite Lasek

Hughes Dr. - Council

6. Putnam Ave

Putnam terrace APT B-10
Brewster, N.Y.

Irish Rd., Carmel, N.Y.

Brewster W.Y.

Brewster N.Y.

" "

Brewster, N.Y.

ROBERT HUDSON,

PLAINTIFF

- AGAINST -

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NEW YORK
STATE, LOUIS LEFKOWITZ,

DEFENDANT

CASE #70 civ 2713

OPPOSITION TO PRE-TRIAL
DISPOSITION
SUPPLEMENTAL, PART II

JUDGE FRANKEL

Pro Se

JUDGE MARVIN FRANKEL:

At the time of the period of settlement, before our States were united, lawyers in England were a recognized caste and because of this practice in law our first colonists came to America to seek freedom from this conspiracy. Thus, in America at this time, lawyers were not allowed to practice law for hire and these lawyers in America had no esteem. These English colonists came to America bringing their birth-right English common law which was in part the basis for establishing the new States Governments and which are a basis of the States Governments of today.

The evidence of fact in case #70 civ 2713 has made it clearly apparent to myself, Robert Hudson that our revolutionary fight for freedom maintain has lost itself in and to a caste of men identical to those we fought so hard to free ourselves from.

The Attorney General of New York State has failed his duty and obligation to the people of the State of New York by refusing

to prosecute these criminals who continue as officers of the courts of the State of New York. The Attorney General by not prosecuting has violated my, Robert Hudson's rights under the sixth, seventh, ninth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Let the trial begin. I, Robert Hudson hold these truths to be self evident and that all men are created equal. Let that which is mine be mine once more.

Robert Hudson-Citizen

CC: Attorney General of New York State
Assistant Attorney General of New York State,
Robert S. Hammer
2 World Trade Center
New York, New York

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

October 29, 1975

Mr. Robert Hudson
3120 Kull Ave.
Bronx, New York 10467

Dear Mr. Hudson:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your recent mimeographed letter requesting my assistance.

I wish it were possible for me to help you. However, in accordance with congressional courtesy and protocol, I am required to forward your letter to your Representative in Congress, who is: Joseph Addabbo, 96-11 101 St. Azona Park New York. We also suggest that you write to Attorney General Louis LeFkowitz, concerning your problem.

I am sure you will be hearing from your Representative in the immediate future. In the meantime, best wishes.

Sincerely,

Sylvia Epstein

Sylvia Epstein
Constituent Ser.
Coordinator

SE/ms

Joseph Addabbo stated he could be of no help.

COPY OF THE WITHIN PAPER
RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 28 1977

NEW YORK CITY OFFICE

ATTORNEY GENERAL